

Hairdressing Scissors

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a pair of hairdressing scissors that can be
5 releasably connected with another pair of hairdressing scissors by magnetic
members.

2. Description of the Related Art

A pair of hairdressing scissors that can be releasably connected to another
pair of hairdressing scissors has been disclosed in, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos.
10 6,192,590; 6,434,833; and 6,557,263. These patents disclose mechanical
engagement for connecting two pairs of hairdressing scissors. The present
invention is intended to provide a different design using magnetic members to
connect two pairs of hairdressing scissors together.

Summary of the Invention

15 An object of the present invention is to provide a pair of hairdressing
scissors that can be releasably connected with another pair of hairdressing scissors
by magnetic members.

In accordance with a first aspect of the invention, a pair of hairdressing
scissors comprising two cutting members pivotally connected together. Each
20 cutting member includes a handle having a first side and a second side. A first
groove is defined in the first side of each handle, and a second groove is defined
in the second side of each handle. A magnetic member is mounted in each first
groove in a manner that the magnetic member has an exposed portion outside the
respective handle. The exposed portion of each magnetic member of the pair of

hairdressing scissors is adapted to be securely engaged with a second groove of a respective handle of another pair of similarly constructed hairdressing scissors.

A frame ring may be mounted between each magnetic member and a periphery delimiting the respective first groove. In an embodiment of the 5 invention, each magnetic member has a thickness equal to a sum of a depth of the respective first groove and a depth of the respective second groove. In another embodiment of the invention, each magnetic member has a thickness greater than a sum of a depth of the respective first groove and a depth of the respective second groove.

10 In accordance with a second aspect of the invention, a pair of hairdressing scissors comprises two cutting members pivotally connected together. Each cutting member includes a handle having a through-hole extending from a first side thereof through a second side thereof. A magnetic member is mounted in each through-hole. The magnetic members of the pair of hairdressing scissors and 15 magnetic members of another pair of similarly constructed hairdressing scissors attract each other, thereby connecting the pair of hairdressing scissors and another pair of similarly constructed hairdressing scissors together.

A frame ring may be mounted between each magnetic member and a periphery delimiting the through-hole. Each magnetic member has a thickness 20 equal to or greater than a depth of the respective through-hole.

Other objects, advantages, and novel features of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

25 Fig. 1 is a perspective view of two pairs of hairdressing scissors in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a side view, partly sectioned, of plural pairs of hairdressing scissors in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of two pairs of hairdressing scissors in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.

5 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of two pairs of hairdressing scissors in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of two pairs of hairdressing scissors in accordance with a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

10 Fig. 6 is a side view, partly sectioned, of plural pairs of hairdressing scissors in accordance with the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a side view, partly sectioned, of plural pairs of hairdressing scissors in accordance with the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring to Fig. 1, a pair of hairdressing scissors 1 in accordance with 15 the present invention generally comprises two cutting members 11 and 12 that are pivoted together by a pivot 10. Each cutting member 11, 12 includes a handle 13 on an end thereof and a blade (not labeled) on the other end thereof, with each handle 13 having an opening 131 for the thumb or index finger of the user.

Each handle 13 has a first groove 132 in a first side thereof and a second 20 groove 133 in a second side thereof. Preferably, the first groove 132 has a depth equal to that of the second groove 133. A magnetic member 14 is mounted in the respective first groove 132, with a portion of the magnetic member 14 being exposed outside the handle 13 (see the exposed portion 141 in Fig. 1). In this embodiment, the respective magnetic member 14 has a thickness twice as a depth 25 of the groove 132, 133. Alternatively, the respective magnetic member 14 has a thickness that is the sum of the depth of the first groove 132 and the depth of the

second groove 133 in a case that the depth of the second groove 133 differs from that of the first groove 132. Thus, the exposed portion 141 of the respective magnetic member 14 of a pair of hairdressing scissors 1 is fittingly received in the respective second groove 133 of another pair of hairdressing scissors 1, thereby 5 connecting the two pairs of hairdressing scissors 1 together. By repeating this connecting operation, plural pairs of hairdressing scissors 1 can be connected together, as shown in Fig. 2. Since the cutting members 11 and 12 are generally made of steel or the like, the magnetic members 14 provide attraction for preventing disengagement of adjacent two pairs of hairdressing scissors unless a 10 relatively force is applied to overcome the magnetic attraction and the engaging force between the magnetic members 14 and the peripheries delimiting the first and second grooves 132 and 133.

Fig. 3 illustrates a second embodiment of the present invention, wherein a frame ring 15 made of less rigid material is mounted between the respective 15 magnetic member 14 and the periphery delimiting the respective first groove 132. The material of the frame ring 15 is selected to assist in insertion of the respective magnetic member 14 into the respective first groove 132 without adversely affecting magnetic attraction provided by the magnetic member 14.

Fig. 4 illustrates a third embodiment of the present invention. More 20 particularly, a pair of hairdressing scissors 2 in accordance with the third embodiment of the present invention generally comprises two cutting members 21 and 22 that are pivoted together by a pivot 20. Each cutting member 21, 22 includes a handle 23 on an end thereof and a blade (not labeled) on the other end thereof, with each handle 23 having an opening 231 for the thumb or index finger 25 of the user.

Each handle 23 has a through-hole 232 in which a magnetic member 24 is securely mounted. The respective magnetic member 14 has a thickness equal to a depth of the respective through-hole 232. Thus, two pairs of hairdressing scissors 2 can be easily connected together through mutual attraction of the magnetic members 24 respectively of the two pairs of hairdressing scissors 2. Detachment of the two pairs of hairdressing scissors 2 can be easily accomplished by applying a force sufficiently large to overcome the magnetic attraction between the magnetic members 24. Thus, the user may combine plural pairs of hairdressing scissors according to need.

Fig. 5 illustrates a fourth embodiment of the present invention, wherein a frame ring 25 made of less rigid material is mounted between the respective magnetic member 24 and the periphery delimiting the respective through-hole 232. The material of the frame ring 25 is selected to assist in insertion of the respective magnetic member 24 into the respective through-hole 232 without adversely affecting magnetic attraction provided by the magnetic members 24.

Fig. 6 illustrates connection of plural pairs of hairdressing scissors in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 illustrates a fifth embodiment of the present invention that is modified from the first embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this embodiment, the thickness of the respective magnetic member 14 is greater than the sum of the depth of the first groove 132 and the depth of the second groove 133 so that two adjacent pairs of hairdressing scissors 1 are spaced apart from each other. Thus, the overall hairdressing scissor assembly consisting of plural pairs of the hairdressing scissors can be used to perform special cutting techniques. The spacing between two adjacent pairs of hairdressing scissors 1 can be altered according to need. Alternatively, the spacing may not be uniform throughout the hairdressing assembly. For example, the spacing between the first pair of

hairdressing scissors 1 and the second pair of hairdressing scissors can be different from that between the second pair of hairdressing scissors and the third pair of hairdressing scissors.

Although not specifically shown in the figures, in the hairdressing 5 scissors shown in Figs. 4 through 6, the respective magnetic member 14 may have a thickness greater than the depth of the respective through-hole 232 without adversely affecting its function.

Although the invention has been explained in relation to its preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that many other possible modifications and 10 variations can be made without departing from the scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed.